FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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For the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

DIED,

On the 1st of August, at Mt. Zion, in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, Rev. MILES VOGLER, Missionary of the Moravian Church in that country and among the Indians since the year 1836. Aged 43 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Brooks & Jerry Line.]* September 1, 3 and 4, Strs Farmer and Evergreen with boats A B Chesnutt and E Fries in tow, with goods for Hunt, Adderton & Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, B A Howell & Co, C Harriard, G W I Goldston & Co, C Harrington, A Alden, Grist & Co, W F & E F Moore, Troy & Marsh, A Chisholm, A Johnson & Co, H McArn, M Percell, Cox & Pearce, A W Steel, Cook & Johnson, J W Powers & Co, E W Willkings, R Mitchell Jones & Lett, D Nixon, D McRae, W S Tillinghast, P P Johnson, J Boner & Clinard, W H Lutterloh, Lash & Bro, T Lineback & Co, C E Leete, M Greentree & Co, Ramsey & Bro, E W Lineback, Hall & Bellinger, J G Cook.

[Carroll's Line.] Sept. 7.—Str. Sun, with Boat D. Laurin in tow, with Passengers, and goods for sundry Persons.

[Grass Line.] Sept. 6.—Str. J. R. Grist, with goods for Murphy, McRorie & Co, E H Wharton, E H & T J Johnson, E L & J A Pemberton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.—Brig Cardiff fm Philadelphia; Schr. T C Worthington Philad.

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated 12 miles east of Fayetteville, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Lumberton. The location is very desirable in every sense: the health it is unsurpassed in this part of the State, the morality and excellence of the citizens will be a sufficient guarantee against dissipation and improper conduct, and expenses are so moderate that all may avail themselves of its advantages. The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Edwards, a graduate of Yale College, as Principal. Mr. Edwards comes with the highest testimonials: he is a genuine scholar, and is thoroughly versed in teaching and managing a School. The first session will commence on the 18th of September.

TERMS:

Tuition per session $7 50, $10, $12 50, according to the studies pursued: Board $8 per month.

We are determined to raise an Institution of the highest grade: we will have every necessary accommodation, and all we ask of the public is to give us a fair trial.

For further information address the Principal, Blockers P. O., Cumberland, N. C.

ALEX. MAXWELL,
W. FAIRCLOTH,
J. C. BLOCKER,
L. CULBRETH,
B. CULBRETH,
Trustees.

Aug. 4, 1854. 22*6

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a liberal patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complexioned and quick spoken, and when frightened looks sullen. He is about 28 years old, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS ROPER.

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1,550 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harlleesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

Valuable Plantation on the Pedee,

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offers for sale his PLANTATION in the County of Richmond.

The tract contains about 1200 acres, of which at least 600 is rich bottom land, on the Pedee and Little River. The remainder is undulating and hilly, but a large part productive. The hilly land is as healthy as any in the county, and sufficiently near the bottoms to render it quite convenient as a place of residence.

The improvements consist of a small dwelling in the woods, with summer cabins for the negroes, and a Well of excellent water. There is a good road, of easy grade, leading from the Summer place to the valley, with a bridge across Little River. In the valley there are a half dozen substantial negro houses, stables and barns of excellent quality. In addition to this, there is a fine Mill for Corn and Wheat, with a Cotton Gin attached, on Little River.

This Plantation is well suited as any in the county for the raising of Grain, and yields Cotton very well. The range for Stock is the best in the county. This tract adjoins the plantations of W. P. Stanback, A. A. Robinson, and others, and is about a half mile below Stanback's Ferry, on the Pedee.

Address me at Little's Mills.

THOMAS W. STEELE.

Richmond county, July 18, 1854. 16*2m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWENTY-FOUR acres of cleared LAND, upon Lower Little River, with Dwelling and Out-Houses.

Also, one SAW, in a mill house owned by Christopher Monroe and the subscriber.

The Lands and Mill are situated within a mile of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and in a less distance of the projected rail road to the coal mines.

Persons desiring information as to terms, &c., may address the subscriber at Manchester.

ARCH'D McDUGALD.

Cumberland Co., Aug. 25, 1854. 26*4tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT has been in session during the present week and the Town has been quite full of visitors.

On Tuesday the Magistrates elected Gen. John Winslow County Solicitor in place of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., resigned. An appropriation for repairing the Court House was voted. Also, an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of a new and more convenient jail was passed unanimously. A Committee was appointed to select and secure a suitable location, make contracts, &c., &c.

A very proper and much needed improvement, and one which this County, with full treasury and withal one of the wealthiest in the State, can make with little or no inconvenience.

THE MAILS are getting worse and worse every day. Yesterday we had a total failure, and our New York, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and Petersburg papers are regularly from one to three days behind time. Add to this that our coaches arrive and depart at the most inconvenient hours for business men and Editors especially and we think that we have some reason to complain of the Know Nothingism of the P. O. Department.

The fact probably is, that since the Post Master General has been a member of the Cabinet, the office is given to men who are merely politicians, who know nothing about business, and accept the office for its honors and emoluments, and devote most of their time to the regulation of politics instead of the mails. Let the Government get rid of political Post Masters and advertise for a man of good character at a salary of $4,000 for attending to his own business, and an additional salary of $4,000 for letting other people's alone. When we get such a P. M. General we shall have better times.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE for Governor at the August Election has at last been received at Raleigh, and foots up—For Mr. Bragg 48,715, Gen. Dockery 46,620. Bragg's majority 2,095.

We should have re-published our table to-day, but as it is mainly valuable for future reference, we wish it to be correct; and the "official vote" as published does not agree with the footing up.

WANTED IN ARKANSAS!—Under this head an Arkansas newspaper advertises for "500,000 good, industrious farmers to till the land that is now lying waste all over the State. The land is first rate, water is excellent, health good. The land will produce cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and every other vegetable that grows in the United States. These lands are now open, ready and waiting."

The Arkansas editor forgot to add that after the production of the cotton, corn, and every thing else that grows, *it cannot be sent to market.*

If any North Carolinian, tempted by the glowing promises of the Arkansawyers or cast down by slow progress in the good old North State, feels any inclination to quit the home of his fathers for the wilds of Arkansas, let him come to our office and examine a Chart of the resources of that State which are as completely "enveloped" as the most ardent friend of a "judicious system" could desire. It is the work of that distinguished lawyer, soldier, poet, painter, hunter, fisherman, curiosity, and withal man of decided genius, Col. ALBERT PIKE, and is, we understand, a most truthful, as it certainly is a most melancholy but laughable exhibit of life in Arkansas.

People cross creeks where the bridges were, hanging on manfully by the tails of their horses; passengers by the United States Mail Coaches, who pay ten cents a mile for the privilege, leave their baggage along the road, travel on foot in mud knee-deep, with rails to prize out the coach and platforms to stand upon whilst pulling the horses out of mud-holes; goods "left by wagons," are scattered about over the surface of the country; the mail bags are seen lying in the fence-corners (where there are any); broken carriages, and dead horses with the buzzards all over them may be seen all about in spots; Cotton, (worth 12½ cents in New Orleans) lies on the sand bars of the Arkansas river, "waiting for a rise," which comes after the cotton has been eaten up by the cows; ten oxen manage to carry two bales of cotton for a short distance, when a large number of fresh oxen and strong pulling are required to get the others and the planter's horses out of the road; &c., &c.; whilst to crown the whole, in a handsomely furnished room in Little Rock, several of the Locofoco wirepullers may be seen with stout bottles and large glasses drinking deeply and with unction to the glorious democracy of Arkansas in which they live and move and have their being by means of certain "sharp" operations with the public lands, funds, &c.; and out of doors, a gathering of the sovereigns listening eagerly and with loud applause to a brilliant stump-orator who holds forth against "Whig tricks, and the railroad humbug", and in favor of the glorious democratic principles which they have always upheld and by whose effects they are surrounded!

Come and see it—ye who are discontented with the State in which your lots have been cast, and who hope to "hasten to be rich" by squatting on Western Lands—come and see it and profit by it, and learn to thank God for the manifold blessings which are enjoyed by the citizens of North Carolina. Come and see it and make up your minds to stay at home and work hard for your own livelihood and for the advancement in wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the good old North State.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1, 1854.

In the N. Y. Times of this morning I find the following remarkable article, which I desire to have copied into the Observer, long as it is, that its readers may see what is the real sentiment of the North among all parties:

"A VOICE FOR PEACE.

The Baltimore American, always sound and judicious, deplores the acrid agitation upon the subject of Slavery which has of late prevailed, and earnestly invokes a return to *peace*. It says:

"We believe the South is fully prepared, by every proper exertion, to do her part in inaugurating the reign of good will. The Nebraska excitement was not originated by her efforts; *beyond the mere enunciation of its cardinal principle*, she reaped no benefit from it, and every day is increasing the conviction that the developments of her productive capabilities and the encouragement of her industrial resources—things which flourish best in times of peace—are what constitute her great need. *Tired of agitation, she desires peace, and asks only to be let alone.*

"*Why, then, cannot the North accept the gage of amity thus held out?* The late struggle has been a drawn battle—the North, perhaps, coming off the best by securing all the practical advantages—and why may not the old axiom "forget and forgive" be as profitably practiced by sections and States as by individuals?"

It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of this appeal, or of the views on which it rests. And yet it is difficult to believe that the American can be blind to the real influences which have broken the peace that prevailed until the passage of the Nebraska bill. It is easy to disparage the importance of that bill, now it has passed,—and even to assert that the South has reaped no advantage from it and did not desire its passage. "Beyond the mere enunciation of its cardinal principle," says the American, "the South derived no benefit from it." But in that "cardinal principle" is involved the whole controversy between Slavery and Freedom, so far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned. The Slave States have always claimed the right to carry Slavery into the territories of the United States, and have denied the right of the General Government to exclude it. This is the "cardinal principle" which the Free States have resisted. This issue has lain at the bottom of the whole contest between them; and the establishment, or as the American phrases it, the "enunciation" of this right of the Slave States to plant Slavery in the Federal Government, involves nothing less than the complete and final defeat of the principle upon which the Free States have always insisted, as demanded by justice and sound policy. Is it strange that such a result should excite complaint and remonstrance?

But this result, at which in any case the Free States would feel aggrieved, is infinitely aggravated by the circumstances under which it was brought about. So far as the territory which it embraced was concerned, this contest had been closed, and peace had been restored. The North and South had agreed upon restoring peace,—not by conquest but by compromise. The South claimed the right to carry Slavery into *all* the territory, and sought to exercise it:—the North claimed the right to *exclude* Slavery from all the territory, and sought to exercise it. Both yielded something, and it was covenanted that the right claimed by each should be excluded over part, and waived over part, of the territory in question. On these terms peace was restored, and for years, so far as that territory was concerned, peace prevailed. Last Winter, without a word of warning, to the surprise and amazement of the whole country, without a petition from any corner, or any solitary inhabitant of the Union, the covenant was broken. The Slave States seized *all* the territory.

The American urges that *practically* the Free States have lost nothing by this. This is a mistake. Whatever else they may regain, they have lost, we fear irretrievably, *all confidence in the honor and good faith of the Slaveholding interest.* They found the security into which they had been lulled, used to rob them of all they had saved from the rights they had tried to defend. It is folly to say the scheme did not "originate" with the South. It did originate in the knowledge that the South would welcome and sustain it;—and it is quite as base to be tempted into a dishonest act as to commit it without temptation. To prate, at such a time, and after such a wrong, of "desiring peace," of asking only to be "let alone,"—to appeal to the North to "accept the gage of amity thus held out,"—will be much more likely to stimulate indignation than foment good will. It looks like the advice of a highwayman to the victim he has plundered, to "forget and forgive."

The worst effect of this Nebraska bill, has been the destruction of this confidence of the North in the honor and fair dealing of the South. It has undermined and broken down that public sentiment which made possible the *compromise* of these conflicting claims. It has planted deep-seated and indignant distrust in the mind and heart of the North; and years cannot remove it. This mischief is done, whatever may happen in Nebraska. Whether slavery goes there or not, the slave interest has proved itself treacherous and faithless—regardless of honor and determined at any hazard to establish its iron supremacy over the Federal Government and the Federal Union. We believe the best men at the South appreciate the evil that has been done, and would gladly retrieve it. *Let them restore the Missouri Compromise*, and they may regain the confidence which its treacherous repeal so fatally impaired. But in default of any inclination to take such a step, their appeals to the North for the restoration of peace will be scouted as the hypocritical insults of an exultant foe.

Such a state of facts may be deplored, but it cannot be denied."

This article expresses more plainly than is usual, that which my intercourse with men of all parties here satisfies me is universally felt, though it may not in private intercourse be expressed offensively, as the above is. I repeat, it is the universal sentiment of all parties, and the next elections will show it. And it is this which satisfies me that the days of the Union are numbered. There is but one public opinion at the North, and there can be no other. The South is not heard here. So little is it regarded by a people satisfied of their own greatness, their own infallibility, and the insignificance of all other regions as compared with their own, that Southern Congressional speeches are never published here, Southern newspapers do not circulate and are never quoted here, except as to mere matters of business, and consequently Southern sentiment is and must remain unknown here. What matters it that I should brand the above as an infamous libel upon the South? My readers know already that it is so; but comparatively nobody at the North will ever know that the asserted "facts" of the Times are even denied.

The South does deny with scorn and contempt the charge of "breach of faith." It denies that the Nebraska bill is a "dishonest act," or of Southern origin. It denies that "the slave States seized *all* the territory," or indeed *any* of the territory by that act. But the South need not trouble itself to stand blameless in the eyes of a people who meet its propositions of peace with vilification and insult. Conscious of its own integrity, and determined to maintain its rights, it will meet reproach and threats with defiance. The Missouri Compromise cannot be "restored," the Nebraska bill and the fugitive slave bill cannot be repealed, without a severance of the Union. And the North can go to work upon these measures as soon as it pleases, with that forewarning. The South does not want dissolution, but if the North chooses it can have it.

There are plain indications that at every succeeding session of Congress the country will be agitated from the centre to its extremities with the attempt to undo the legislation of the last session. It will not succeed at the next session. It may not succeed during the next Congress, for the Senate may prove a bulwark to the Union. But the hurra raised all through the North over the emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska, has a meaning. The processions and bands of music which escort these emigrants through the Northern cities are intended to get up an excitement by which those Territories may be rapidly populated from the free States, that they may speedily come into the Union as free States; and then will there be power in the Senate, as there is already in the other House of Congress, to crush the South on all sectional legislation. In the mean time no bill can ever pass to admit another Slave State into the Union, even if we had the materials out of which to form one.

The Nebraska act is an abstraction. It can have no practical effect in favor of slavery. And yet the North is willing to risk disunion for its repeal. So be it. The South is prepared for the issue. Even those who thought its conception unwise, and the result of ambition and demagogism, can listen to no idea of peace enforced by such sentiments as now pervade the Northern mind, developed in the above insolent article, and rather likely to increase in bitterness if possible, than to be modified by time.

The stock market in New York, that great financial barometer, gets worse and worse. There was a heavy fall yesterday in leading stocks, particularly in Erie rail road, which went down to 82. Things look bad enough there.

I notice this morning one result of the hard times which will elicit no sympathy from me or my readers. It is a material reduction in the size of the N. Y. Tribune, that incendiary organ, owing to the falling off in its advertising.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

I left Saratoga reluctantly this morning, and to-night find the St. Nicholas full of its thousand guests—a great contrast since I was here two weeks ago. Its halls and parlors then seemed almost empty, with only perhaps 500 people scattered over its acre of space. Now every thing is alive with 1000. It turned off 100 yesterday, and if I had not written ahead I too would probably have had to hunt quarters elsewhere. How different is the look of every thing. Two weeks ago the merchants were idle; now they are reaping their harvest,—not perhaps such a bountiful one as usual, but better than they hoped for until a few days ago. If the cholera had gone on increasing its weekly list of victims, instead of dwindling down to a small number, the loss to New York would have been millions.

It is still dry here. I think I saw to-day, thousands of dead trees on the line of the rail road. All sizes and kinds have withered up for want of moisture.

My readers may be amused at the mention of two odd characters whom I have seen yesterday and to-day. In Church at Saratoga yesterday, was a gentleman whose dress attracted universal observation, (increased perhaps by a very indifferent and badly delivered sermon.) It was very warm, and he wore a greenish-blue velvet coat, fashionably cut, a fiery red double-breasted velvet vest; drab velvet knee breeches, white silk stockings, shoes, a ruffled shirt, and white cravat. He looked decidedly warm in this costume, the only cool part being his head, which was nearly bald, though he appeared to be but about 35 years of age. He had an air of most perfect self-satisfaction, as he turned himself around and around during the service, apparently determined to be seen by all. I know not who he was.

That was yesterday. To-day, one of the first things I saw in this city was a venerable and most respectable looking old gentleman dressed in the exact style of costume worn by General WASHINGTON when he was married. Flowing wig, powdered, surmounted by a cocked hat, long swallow-tailed coat, buff knee-breeches, long vest, coming down over the hips, silk stockings, and shoes. There was an air of respectability about this old gentleman that made him interesting,—not ridiculous, as the Saratoga buck was. I know not who he was.

Speaking of WASHINGTON, I may mention, that I spent an hour this evening with the lady who has entered with so much patriotic enthusiasm, tempered with true womanly feeling, upon the scheme of raising a fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. One cannot hear her speak on the subject, or read her glowing appeals to her sex, without imbibing something of her own noble spirit. She has been greatly cheered by the receipt of letters from ladies in various parts of the State, many of whom promise, in eloquent terms, their hearty co-operation in her efforts. I trust that Cumberland county will respond cordially to the appeals of the ladies who have the matter in charge within her borders. Every body can give something, to the memory of the Father of his Country. And how better than by purchasing and holding as national property, the domain on which the peaceful days of his domestic life were spent, and where repose his mouldering remains —"one bone of which, (as Tom Marshall once said to Wise,) is worth more than all the living Virginians in Christendom."

BANKS.—We notice that application will be made to the next General Assembly to charter the "Pine Tree Bank" at Lumberton; the "Union Bank" at Newbern; the "Bank of Beaufort"; and the "Bank of Wilmington" and "City Bank" at Wilmington.

The Presidents, Directors, &c., of the Bank of Cape Fear and of the Bank of the State of North Carolina will apply for increase of capital and for renewals of their Charters which expire in 1860.

We suppose that renewed application for chartering the "Bank of Cumberland" at this place, will also be made.

LAW AND EDITORS.—One of our subscribers, who, we fear, has been playing with the edge tools of the law, writes us as follows:

Wm. Swaim and his Bro. Ben used to answer Law questions through their columns, all subscribers being treated as clients. Such an arrangement was very convenient and economical to their patrons, and doubtless contributed in no small degree to the success of their paper. What Lawyer Editor will adopt the same rule? If any let him speak, and I will at once become his subscriber.

One of the Editors of this paper has some slight recollection of having once undertaken the study, and if his memory is not at fault, he actually accomplished the reading of the valuable and interesting introduction to Blackstone's Commentaries. Of course, even after such extensive reading, he does not feel qualified to undertake the legal business of all his subscribers; but if they will carefully read, digest and act upon the moral of the following quaint old English lines, he doubts not that they will find his advice as salutary as can be found in the yellow-backed books:

THE HARNET AND THE BITTLE.

A harnet zet in a hollur tree,—
A proper spiteful twoad was he;
And a merrily zung while he did zet
His stinge as shearp as a bagganet:
Oh, whoso vine and bowld as I,
I vears not bee, nor wapse, nor vly!

A bittle up thuck tree did clim,
And scarnvully did look at him:
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who giv thee
A right to zet in thuck there tree?
Vor ael you zengs zo nation vine,
I tell 'e 'tis a house o' mine."

The harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
But grawin' bowld wi his long stinge,
Zays he, "Possession's the best laaw;
Zo here th' sha'sn't put a claaw!
Be off, and leave the tree to me,
The mixen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,
Was axed by them the cause to try:
"Ha! ha! I zee how 'tis!" says he,
"They'll make a vamous nunch vor me!"
His bill was shearp, his stomach lear,
Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair!

MORAL.

Ael you as be to laaw inclined,
This leetle stwory bear in mind;
Vor if to laaw you aims to gwo,
You'll vind they'll allus zar 'e zo:
You'll meet the vate o these here two,
They'll take your cwoat and carcass too!

If this advice does not always meet the case, go to a lawyer who understands his business and pay him a good fee for attending to yours. The laborer is worthy of his hire. The editor to his pen, and the lawyer to his books, say we.

HOLDEN FOR SENATOR!—A writer in the Salisbury Banner, apparently in good faith, nominates Holden for a seat in the U. S. Senate! "He is a man of the first order of talents" says the writer, and "if elected would fill the position with credit to himself and honor to his state." Let Gen. Edney be the other, by all means.

A New Steamer.—Our river is gradually assuming all the activity of steamboat life. A new steamer bearing the name of *Charles Henry*, was last week added to the industrial swarm that animates our harbor, intended as a new towing and freight boat for the Black River trade. All the work, excepting the machinery, was executed in this State; and ere another six months, we shall have no occasion to send elsewhere for a single fraction, necessary to the complete equipment of such craft.

The Charles Henry in point of model and workmanship, is admirably adapted to her future business. She is 95 feet long over all, breadth of beam 14 feet, breadth over wheels 25 feet. She has two disconnected engines of sixty horse power, and draws only eighteen inches of water. She is owned we learn, by gentlemen on Black River.—*Wil. Herald.*

The "Henry" was built, we believe, by our enterprising friend and countyman, Col. Nathan King, at his place some miles above this town.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

Captain Hollins Complimented by the Secretary of the Navy.—Captain Hollins has received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, detaching him from the Cyane, and ordering him to report himself to Captain Boardman in New York. The Secretary expressed his astonishment that Captain. H. should have been arrested, and professes his unimpaired confidence in him. The Department compliments his gallantry, patriotism and fitness for the command of a national ship.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.

Senator Douglas denied a Hearing at Home.—The meeting of last night to hear Senator Douglas speak upon the Nebraska and River and Harbor bills was held in the open air, and was largely attended.

As soon as Senator Douglas ascended the stand a tremendous noise was made, which entirely drowned his voice. His friends made earnest efforts to restore quiet, but in vain; and after several ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, at about half-past ten o'clock Mr. Douglas was compelled to leave the stand amid much excitement.

"Another Mississippi of Extravagance."—This figure of the *Union* newspaper, in regard to the veto of the river and harbor bill, excited our curiosity. If *another* "Mississippi" be apprehended, surely there must have been a first "unlocking of the strong doors of the Treasury" in the way of "extravagant appropriations for all sorts of river and harbor objects." Upon looking back at the record we find the account to stand thus:

Under Mr. Adams' administration	(4 yrs.)	$2,310,475
Under Gen. Jackson's "	(8 yrs.)	10,582,882
Under Mr. Van Buren's "	(4 yrs.)	2,222,544

Now, it is not exactly "backing one's friends," this bringing to mind the extravagances of the Jackson era, for in no other, that we can discover, were there such large appropriations for rivers and harbors. Do the conductors of the Union take it for granted that *all* their readers have bad memories?—*Nat. Intell.*

Reduction of Size.—The New York *Tribune*, owing to the falling off in its advertisements, and the increased price of paper, as well as the general pressure, has been very considerably reduced in size. Even newspapers have reached a point of cheapness from which they are forced to recede. We can assure His Respectableness, The Public, that printing has got to be quite a costly "institution." We would beg leave to assure our readers in the country, and in the town, too, that our expenses have risen faster than the price of turpentine, while the rates of advertising and subscription remain without a change. The margin is too narrow to admit any reduction. Now, we don't like to make complaints of any sort, and we don't see that we have any particular right to do so, but, at the same time, we would suggest the necessity of asking as little gratuitous service from the press as possible. A great many people, we know, never think of the amount of this sort of service which is done, and from not fully understanding the state of the case, are apt to think hard of publishers for charging for the insertion of matters which, perhaps, may seem of great importance to the persons wishing such insertion, and yet, in the view of publishers, coming under the head of advertising matter.—With paper and materials of every kind, as well as labor, at their present rates, it behooves publishers to make every department of their business pay. The profits from a subscription list are altogether too much cut down to admit of any looseness in other matters.—*Wil. Journal.*

Judge Saunders.—Several of the papers published a statement to the effect, that Gen. Saunders had resigned his Judgeship, in anticipation, it was surmised, of his election to the U. S. Senate. But it turns out that he has not resigned, and we think, there is neither hope nor danger of such an event, *prematurely*. When, once upon a time a little girl was arguing with her mother for permission to attend a ball, and intimated, that 'father and mother, when they were young, danced,' was put off by the assurance that "we have seen the evil of dancing," whereupon the little girl insisted that "she wished to see the evil of it too."

Past experience has, no doubt, taught Judge Saunders a lesson on the subject of resignations. He has already seen the evil of giving up a certainty for an uncertainty. He will be more likely to carry out the idea of the Irish Court, when they wanted a new court house. Their first resolve was, that the old house should not be torn down till the new one was put up; and secondly, that the materials in the old house should be used in building the new one. Judge S. may be inclined to use the *materials* of his judgeship to secure a new office; but he will hardly give it up until he is safely ensconced therein.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

"Did the guard present arms to you, Mrs. Partington?" asked the commissary as he met her at the opening of the marque. "You mean the century?" said she, smiling, "You see a soldier's relic should know all a soldier's terminations. I have heard so much about the tainted field that I believe I would deplore an attachment into line myself and manure them as well as an officer. You ask me if the guard presented arms. He didn't, but a sweet little man, with epilepsy on his shoulder and a smile on his face, did, and asked me if I wouldn't go into a tent and smile. I told him that we could both smile as well outside, when he politely touched his chateau, and left me." The commissary presented a hard wood stool, upon which she reposed herself. "This is one of the seats of war, I suppose?" said she. "Oh, what a hard lot a soldier is objective to! and I don't wonder a mite at the hardening influences of a soldier's life. What is that for?" asked she, as the noise of a cannon saluted her ear, "I hope they aint firing on my account." There was solicitude in her tone as she spoke, and she was informed that it was only the governor who had just arrived upon the field. "Dear me!" said she, "how cruel it is to make the old gentleman come away down here, when he is so feeble he has to take his staff with him wherever he goes." She was so affected at the idea that she had to take a few drops of white wine to restore her equilibrium and to counteract the dust of the "tainted field." A brave entertainment was hers, and as she reviewed the troops many a sword gleamed its tribute, many a banner bowed in salute, many a white plume nodded to the relict of the great corporal. The governor thought it was all for him.—*Perhaps* it was.—*Boston Post.*

Quite Unanimous.—A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor who was a very unpopular man, put the usual question:

"Are you willing to go my friend?"

"Oh yes, said the sick man.

"I am glad of that," said the deacon, "for all the neighbors are willing."

"My son," said the elder Spiggles to Spiggles, jun., thinking to enlighten the boy on the propagation of the hen species, "my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Do they?" said Spiggles junior, as he licked his plate, "I thought eggs come out of chickens." Thus ended the first lesson.

BETHLEHEM—THE MORAVIANS.

As you go up the valley of the Lehigh River from Easton, a sudden turn of the road brings into view a picturesque hollow, out of which peer the roofs and steeples of a quaint little old town that looks as if it might have stood there for the last century, and was good for two or three more to come. The streets are rows of one and two story houses, built of unpainted brick, with the steep roofs and heavy white window-shutters in vogue at the time of the revolution—all very antiquated and very much alike. The sidewalks look as if they had just been swept. The little strip of green grass that separates them from the neat, smooth pavement, is scrupulously trimmed and even. The door steps are scrubbed and scoured to the last extremity. The polished knockers and door-handles glisten in the sunshine. The very stable yards are as neat as parlors. Looking at the place is like reading a chapter in Leviticus, such a severe condemnation does it pass on "all things unclean."

Here and there is a stray sign, but the general aspect of affairs is anything but business-like. No show windows, no boxes standing on the sidewalk, no wagons standing in the street, no loafers standing on the corners. No drinking saloon, no ten-pin alleys, not even one of those red globes that have been held at all times and under all circumstances to mean oysters and ice cream. If it is after sundown, the few stores are closed, families are sitting in their door-ways, and children romping under the trees in front of them, at nearly every house. Apple, peach and cherry trees stand in the open street, as if there were no such thing as temptation, or thieves; and one man has trained his grape-vine like an arbor over the sidewalk as if for the accommodation of the public's well-known taste for low hanging fruit. Everywhere the most primitive quiet and simplicity.

This is Bethlehem. Count Zinzendorff founded it in 1741, as a refuge for the Moravians, and they have had undisputed possession of it ever since.

These Moravians are descendants of the early Christians of Moravia and Bohemia, the scenes of the preaching and martyrdom of John Huss, and the places where the Waldenses, when driven out of Italy and France, took refuge. They trace the history of their Church back to the day when Paul and Titus "went out to teach in Illyricum and Dalmatia"—the ancient names of those provinces. After many centuries of persecution in their native country, Count Zinzendorff, then Regent of Saxony, offered them, in 1722, an asylum on one of his estates, which still flourishes under the name of Herrnhut. Subsequently resigning his regency, he became a missionary, came to America and established this colony, upon a tract given him for that purpose by the Rev. George Whitfield.

Though in many respects a peculiar people they do not like to be considered a mere religious sect. Recognizing all as Christians who profess and call themselves such, they receive Lutherans, German Reformed, Episcopalians, Methodist, &c. without requiring them to renounce their respective doctrines. The only essential requisite seems to be a belief in those four or five fundamental principles of Christianity in which nearly all sects agree. For themselves, they claim to have preserved the practices of the Christian church, from the time of the apostles, in their pristine purity. The litany read in their churches is substantially that of which the Catholics use [illegible] version, and the Episcopalians the E[illegible] though the prayers written in moder[illegible] omitted. They have, like those den[illegible] Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, and like [illegible] Presbyterians and other, Elders, Synods and Conferences. In matters of doubtful or weighty import the Elders use their own best judgment first, but make the final decision by casting lots, believing that God will direct the result. In this way they have sometimes filled vacant Bishoprics and Presbyteries, and even regulated points of doctrine.

Believing that true Christianity divests, or ought to divest Death of its terrors, they seek to dispel the gloomy associations with which most others surround it. When one dies the relatives do not put on mourning. There are no black plumes, no hearse, no dismal pagentry. But choosing, if possible, a sunny morning, the whole congregation repair to the burying ground, which is laid out like a garden, and there, as the corpse is lowered into the earth, to solemn strains of instrumental music, join in chanting hymns expressing trust in God's purpose, and hope of immortality. I mistook the grave yard here at Bethlehem for the public park when I first saw it. It stands in the very centre of the town. Instead of monuments, it is filled with trees and flowers, altheas and daisies, and climbing roses. The plain flat slab that marks each grave seldom bears the inscription "Died," but almost always "Departed," or "Gone home to God."

The Moravians do not generally live in community houses like the Shakers but in many of their settlements, especially in their poorer days, they have adopted that plan as saving expense. One favorite of it is the "Sister's House," where all the unmarried females having no households of their own, live and work together, coming and going of course, when they please. So also, they have a "Single Brethrens' House," which the unmarried men and boys occupy. A third is the "Widow's House." Perhaps in these simple institutions one may trace what nunneries and monasteries were, before they were made houses of religious seclusion and asceticism.

One of the first buildings erected here was a boarding school for girls, which has a high reputation, though in many respects just the opposite of fashionable establishments in cities. Between three and four thusand pupils from all parts of the Union have been educated in it. At Nazareth there is a similar school for boys.

As might be expected from a sect of so liberal a creed and so practical a character, the Moravians have been more successful in missionary enterprises than any other denomination of the same size. They have now upward of three hundred stations, in Greenland, India, Africa, Tartary, etc., and claim to have made 70,000 converts.

The Moravians live as much as possible in and among themselves. They raise their own food, weave their own cloth, make their own clothes, build their own houses, make their own implements and furniture, seldom travel, even "to town" or "to market," but aiming to imitate the simplicity, frugality and benevolence of their founders, seem literally to desire to be "in the world, but not of it." Yet they do not consider themselves absolved by their religion from their responsibilities as citizens or subjects.

But if they do not go to the world, the world comes to them. Lately the people of New York and Philadelphia have discovered that Bethlehem is a quiet, healthful Summer retreat, and now four large hotels, surrounded by showy carriages and still more showy people, give the town a Saratoga sort of look, contrasting oddly enough with its previous simplicity. There are some 600 visiters here now at the different houses.—Moreover, two railroads have [illegible]ved one to connect Philadelphia wi[illegible]ork and Erie at Waverly, and th[illegible] a link in the chain from N[illegible]tsburg.—When these two gre[illegible] cross each other, there will be an end of Moravian simplicity.

S.

PROGRESS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Pennsylvanian, as the organ of the Administration, has been literally raving against the Whig Know-Nothings, and at the same time is supporting those belonging to, or endorsed by, this mysterious order of men. A correspondent of the Reading "Journal" writes:

"I have it upon the authority of those who know that at least forty or fifty of the Delegates in the late 'Democratic' Convention were members of the Know-Nothing Order, and that several of the candidates upon the 'Democratic' ticket owe their nomination to the aid and comfort extended to them by that organization."

The same journal states that the Know-Nothing Democrats in the borough of Bernville, Pa., achieved a very decided victory over the Schreckenszeiten Locos, at the delegate election. It appears that Mr. Edwin H. Brockway, the candidate for Clerk of the Sessions as is usual with the party leaders, "fixed a ticket," to be run by the faithful, which he of course expected to have chosen without opposition. On counting the votes, however, Brockway and his clique were thunderstruck to find that two of their men were defeated, and the third within an ace of falling behind, also by another ticket which had been run without the knowledge or consent of the leaders.

It was at first determined to oust them, but upon ascertaining that at least one-third of the whole number of delegates were of the same clan, the leaders concluded it was best to keep quiet.

A result precisely similar to that of Bernville, says the Philadelphia News, occurred at the Loco Foco Delegate Election at Friedensburg.—Regulars were defeated, and Know-Nothings carried the day—and so in several other townships and boroughs. At Womelsdorf, report says, there was a glorious row in the party, occasioned by the running of Know-Nothing delegates. The 'Order' seems to be in great favor with the country democracy.

The Reading Press says further, that Mr. Paul Hungerford, a standing candidate of the Schreckenszeiten Locos in Spruce Ward, came within four votes of being defeated last Saturday, by Mr. Franklin Till, who is supposed to have been brought out by the Know-Nothings. It is said that a majority of Democrats in Spruce belong to the organization, and that Hungerford could have been handsomely defeated if they had chosen to make the effort.

But so long as they show by their conduct that they are not honest, they are entitled to no other such consideration.

Thus, at their recent Convention in Schuylkill county, the Democrats in Pennsylvania gravely resolved that Judge Pollock is not worthy of support, because, as they allege, he is supposed to be a Know-Nothing, and yet at the same time extolled to the skies as a good Democrat, Henry S. Mott, their Canal Commissioner, who is known to be a Know-Nothing, and has received the vote of the Order as its candidate. Such dishonesty deserves to be rebuked.

So then, as we supposed, Democrats belong to and take active part in the so-called Order of Know-Nothings, and while the Union, Richmond Enquirer, Pennsylvanian, etc., are denouncing them in one breath, they are receiving aid and comfort from them in the next.

S. T. Coleridge some where tells a rather plain but very emphatic story of the Italian guide who conducted him from Mount Ætna. As the two were passing through a small village, they met the Host. The Guide prostrated himself, and Coleridge though no Catholic bowed also. The Guide was puzzled and after a pause, having permission to ask a question, something like the following dialogue ensued:—

GUIDE—Signor, are you a Christian?

C.—I hope so.

GUIDE—Are all Englishmen Christians?

C.—I hope so, through Christ.

GUIDE—What!—you believe in Christ, then?

C.—Certainly.

GUIDE—Are Englishmen, then, not eternally damned?

C.—I hope not, through Chirt.

GUIDE—Are not Englishmen Turks, then?

C.—No.

GUIDE, (after a pause)—Signor, what is the difference between your belief and ours, and what do you believe?

C.—We believe in the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. And—

GUIDE, (interrupting him quickly)—*Oh, those d—d Priests!—what liars they are!*"

Coleridge vouches for this as true, and relates it as an incident in his own travels. We think that some of our Democratic brethren of the quill are acting towards the public as the Italian priest acted towards the guide of Coleridge. They denounce the Know-Nothings, court the Know-Nothings, belong to the Know-Nothings, slander the Know-Nothings, woo the Irish, court the Germans, cajole the Catholics—and all for the sake of making votes and getting offices.

N. Y. Express.

Emigration to the United States this year, it is thought, will reach four hundred thousand. By the census of 1850 the population of the United States was over twenty-three millions, of which eighteen millions were native whites, over two millions were foreign born, thirty-nine thousand were of unknown nativities, and three millions two hundred thousand were slaves. From 1840 to 1850, 1,569,850 foreigners came to our shores. From 1820 to 1830, the average number was only 20,000 a year. From 1830 to 1846, about 70,000 a year. The Irish famine and the continental revolutions in 1847 increased the emigration to 240,000 in 1847, and to 300,000 in 1850. The total number of emigrants to the United States since 1790 and living in 1850, together with descendants, amounted, (when the census was taken,) to 4,304,416. The great number of deaths among the foreigners in the United States is appalling, and average, it is thought, at least fifty per cent.—*N. Y. Express.*

Riot.—On Wednesday last, a disgraceful riot took place in Newark, New Jersey, between the Protestants and the Catholics. It appears that while a procession of the former was passing the Roman Catholic church, a collision occurred between the Catholics and the parties composing the procession.

As the end of the procession passed along, a man in the line was knocked down, and at the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic church. This was the signal for a general riot. The entire procession broke line and entered the church, which, in a few minutes, was completely riddled, and the doors and windows broken in. The seats were torn up, the altar dismantled, and the organ destroyed.

Many pistols were fired, and other weapons used during the riot. John McCarthy was fatally wounded, and another severely cut. Great excitement prevailed, and further difficulty was anticipated.

The Retort Courteous—The Washington Union having said that "the Whigs are procuring endorsements of their Congressmen from free-soilers. Charles Sumner has written his name on the back of Mr. Eliot;" the National Intelligencer pertinently asks "Will the Union say *what party endorsed Mr. Sumner*, and 'backed' him, when he was sent to the United States Senate?"

EXTRAVAGANCE AND HARD TIMES.

It is impossible to pay the rents we do, and to clothe, especially our wives and daughters, as we do, and not to have hard times. We have become within ten years past the most extravagant people in the world. There are no wives that dress as our wives dress, out of the very highest noble circles of Europe. Perhaps, on some few occasions of display, tradesmen and capitalists may dress as richly elsewhere,—say, on grand ball demonstrations,—or in the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, or on the Prater of Vienna,—but no where are such highly dressed women, in like spheres of life, found making such costly displays of silks, satins, laces, &c., &c., on all occasions. The Parisian housewife, who figures brilliantly on grand occasions, is clothed cheaply and humbly at home. Silks and satins are not her daily habiliments,—and silks and satins of colors are readily destroyed. Then, again, such a housewife compensates for whatever extravagance she displays in public life, by a most rigid economy in dress, and in every thing else, on private occasions, within doors.

Over-importations, which drain us of our gold, and which, therefore, make us poor, and money scarce here at home, are, in a great degree, in articles of luxury for our ladies—silks, satins, ribands, laces, embroideries, &c., &c. We have become within a few years, from the force of example of one family over another, the purchasers of the costliest articles from the webs of Lyons, or the workshops of Germany and Flanders. A young lady's *trousseau*, (the lace only,) for her wedding day, frequently costs now from $1000 to $1,500. We know of many orders that, on such occasions, go out to Paris, and to Brussells, for costlier articles than even this. A Queen, of royal blood, with the whole nation paying taxes to support her, hardly rivals now, in their lace workshops, the orders from Young America. California gold, enormous advances in real estate, the general rise of property, and the hitherto flourishing character of our stocks, have fed, fostered, and kept up this extravagance, until it has become so general, that it drains the nation of gold, its very life blood, to support it. As long as our tide of prosperity continues unchecked, we can pay, but the very first moment of adversity, the mere effort to pay inflicts an intensity of pain, or payment becomes impossible.

These costumes of our ladies, and such a style of dress as we require, demand places for their display—for if we dress as queens we must have places to exhibit such dresses in—and hence, as a necessary concomitant, with costly costumes come costly houses, costly furniture, and enormous rent, either in interest on money invested, or rent money directly paid out. In the great cities of the Continent, when like extravagance is aspired to, a family is content to share a building with other families, one living in one story, and another in another; but here, a whole building is required, with the very costliest of couches, chairs, sofas, curtains, carpets, embroideries, mirrors, &c., &c., to match. The wife and daughters that flaunt fortunes on their persons, need surroundings in taste to fit. Extravagance thus begets extravagance. The example is contagious. One family must have what its neighbors and friends have—and hence there is a rolling ball of extravagance, which keeps on rolling till it becomes an avalanche and crushes all in its course.

High living, and high rents in private houses, then compel high rents, and high *vaulting* often, among buisness men. To support for every partner an expense of $10,000 per annum up town, at home, an enormous building must be paid for a store "down town," with clerks and an expansion of credit to suit; because, to exist even, an enormity of buisness must be done, and the greatest effort must be made to do it. Credit thus runs wild often. Everybody is coaxed to buy, and everybody does buy as long as anybody has anything to pay.

Now,—just now, our country is going through one of those crises, which our extravagance and elasticity of character create. The present one cannot last long, because we have been for some time preparing for it, having had many premonitions of it. It is excited and aggravated in part by the frauds, which have shaken confidence among us,—but it is a crisis which is rapidly correcting itself. The extravagance in prices, which false credit has generated, or artificial business, will, anon, and in due time, force down rent and labor, and everything else,—but the disease of extravagance in dress, in furniture, in display, is an inherent vice in our people, which, in all probability, no suffering can do more than check. Necessity temporarily stops its gratification, but remove the presence of that necessity, and the vice will break right out again. In all probability, we shall always be importing from the rich and tempting workshops of Europe a little more than we can well pay for. The heart of a man is so accessible to the winning wants of a wife or daughter, that they will always be gratified, when they can be, possibly. The manufacture of these silks, these satins, laces, embroideries, jewelry, &c., here, may, some day, stop the importation from abroad,—but that day is not yet come. A little economy, however, for some six months only, would soon relieve such an elastic country as ours from its extravagance. That economy being just now a necessity, the crisis we have but passes over, to await the early return of another.

N. Y. Express.

Presbyterian Statistics.—The "Presbyterian Family Almanac," issued by the Board of Publication (Old School) in Philadelphia states that the present relative strength of the New and Old School bodies, as drawn from their reports just issued, is as follows:

	New School.	Old School.
Presbyteries,	108	146
Ministers,	1,572	2,203
Churches,	1,461	2,976
Communicants,	141,477	225,404

By which it will be seen that the Old School body exceeds the New School thirty-eight presbyteries, six hundred and forty-one ministers, thirteen hundred and fifteen churches, and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven communicants. The relative progress of the two bodies during the year is as follhws:

	Increase of N. S.	Increase of O. S.
Presbyteries	0	3
Ministers, decrease	8,	64
Churches,	34	97
Communicants,	1,025	6,141

Were the bodies united as in 1837, the following would be the aggregate:

Ministers,	3,764
Churches,	4,638
Communicants,	366,881

Rye for Pasture.—That there will be a scarcity of green food for cattle the coming winter can scarcely be doubted. It is recommended to sow large quantities of rye, which makes excellent fall and spring pasture, and yields its seed besides, if not cropped too close.

A New Vessel.—The new schooner T. C. Worth (named in compliment to our enterprising townsman) came to her wharf yesterday afternoon. This fine vessel, commanded by Capt. Jas. Shannon, was built at Bristol, Pa., and is intended to form one of the Merchants' Line, and to ply as a regular packet between this port and Philadelphia.

Wilmington Herald.

PAPER MAKING.

The extraordinary increase in the demand for Printing Paper, without any corresponding increase in the supply of raw material from which it is manufactured, has raised the price to a degree that must ere long produce decided effects on the Book and Newspaper market. Both books and newspapers have long been published in this country at the lowest possible price. The latter especially have been sold at rates just sufficient to meet the cost of the white paper on which they are printed,—leaving the receipts for Advertisements to meet the bills for Typesetting, Editing, Correspondence, Reporting, Telegraphing, and all the other expenses which in a first-class paper are of necessity very heavy. This rate, in any case, is obviously too low, inasmuch as it gives to the reader of a newspaper, gratuitously, the benefit of all the labor, mental and mechanical, expended upon it, and saddles the advertiser with an undue proportion of the expense. But when the cost of the white paper *exceeds* the amount received for the printed sheet, this evil is not only augmented, but a new one, detrimental alike to the publisher and the advertiser, is introduced:—for an increase in circulation then increases the publisher's loss:—so that it is *his* interest to diminish the circulation, while he is at the same time compelled to increase his charges to the advertiser, with whom an increasing circulation is a matter of the first importance.

The tendency of the newspaper business in this City has for some time been to throw an undue proportion of the expenses upon the advertiser, to the advantage of the reader. This has grown out mainly of the eagerness to gain a large circulation, without regard to other considerations. The increased cost in every department of the newspaper business has made the effect of this policy so distinctly and so severely felt, that it will probably lead in due time to its modification.

Hitherto *rags* have been the material used. The supply of rags does not keep pace with the increased demand; and general attention is now directed to the discovery of some new material, equally cheap, from which paper can be manufactured. Experiments have been tried with various articles. The Philadelphia Ledger is now printed upon paper made of *straw*, at a cost of about *nine* cents a pound; that which the Daily Times uses costing *twelve*:—but straw paper, as yet, is not white enough to be used as a general substitute. Dr. Antisell has a patent for making paper of *hay*, and some of the specimens we have seen promise very good results. At the South it is said that the *okra* plant can be advantageously used in the manufacture of paper. Good paper has also been made from some kinds of *wood*. A letter from our Jamaica correspondent stated a few days since, that large orders had been received there from the United States for the *plantain* and various other vegetable products which could be made into wrapping and other coarse kinds of paper, for common use. Another correspondent writes that "upwards of five millions of tons of an article, which is most abundant in Jamaica, can be sent to this City at a cost of about $10 per ton, out of which paper-hangings brown paper, and such paper as is commonly used for newspapers, can be made without any more trouble to the manufacturers than they have at present with the articles which they use. This quantity made into such paper, would of course lessen the expense on finer papers, as much now used for common would go to make up the finer qualities."

It is certainly very important that some means should be found of reducing the cost of paper, or it will be seriously felt in the diffusion of books and periodicals through the reading community. The cost of paper in England has risen also, and the proprietors of the London *Times* have offered £1,000 for the discovery of any new and cheaper mode of making it. In Germany the cost of paper is somewhat less than here, and attempts have been made to import German paper for use here, but without success. The duty on imported paper, which is 30 per cent., would alone preclude it. One thing is very certain;—either the cost of white paper must fall, or that of *printed* paper will inevitably rise.—*N. Y. Times.*

Irish Know-Nothing Lodge.—In reference to the information of a Know-Nothing Lodge in New York, by Protestant Irishmen, the Pilot of this week says:—"The Protestant Irish have Orange or Know-Nothing lodges in all our large cities. The rules, regulations and oaths of the Know-Nothings are principally made up from those of the Orange lodges."

"A SOUTHERN LADY."

From the Washington Union.

The fair editress of the Yazoo (Mississippi) *Whig*, Mrs. Prewett, herself a Nothern-born lady, nobly expresses the feelings and vindicates the character of the South during her travels this Summer through the North. She writes to her own paper:

"My first contact with an Abolitionist occurred on the cars between Rochester and Syracuse. At one of the stations two great saucy-looking negro men came into the ladies' car and began looking about for a seat. No one made place for them; but those who had left their places walked back to them and stood guard over them. The 'colored gentlemen' were not at all put out, but kept walking up and down, looking for seats. My little boy said no 'nigger' should sit by him. Some of the passengers laughed, but others looked awfully offended. A white woman that was sitting before me, and was almost as ugly as Aunt Harriet Stowe, turned fiercely on the boy, and said, 'If the gentlemen are colored they are as good as *you* or *me*.' 'Madam,' said I, 'they are no doubt as good as you, and better, but they are not as good as my child, and shall not sit by him.' If one could be annihilated by a look of contempt, I should not be writing this. When the cars stopped at the next station, my interesting neighbor got up to leave, but, determined not to lose the opportunity of dropping a word in season to the poor benighted Southerner, came up to me and said: 'You will find out when you come to die, that it matters not what is the color of the face so that the heart is white.' 'Madam,' I replied, 'if old mother nature intended the face to be an index to the heart, she made a great mistake in not giving you a black one.' Just then the cars started, and she had to run leaving me victor."

Reduction in the Price of Guano.—The agents for the sale of guano in Baltimore have given notice of a considerable reduction of price. This will be hailed with joy by the farmers within reach of the article.

A darky was asked by a lawyer to explain what he meant by the term 'bigoted.' "To be bigoted," said he, "a cullud pussun must know to much for one nigger, and not enough for too niggers."

The editor of the Springfield Republican saw a day or two since in that city a fair-haired, interesting looking boy of some six or seven years *helpless drunk*, in the act of being lifted into a wagon by his father, and rolled under the feet of a drunken companion.

"Will you rise now, my dear?" said a broker's wife to her sleepy husband, "the day broke long ago."

"I wonder," replied the somnolent financier, "if the endorsers were secured?"—*Boston Atlas.*

FREE NEGROES.

From the Washington Sentinel, which has been examining the census returns, we learn that, prior to 1830, owing to the more general emancipation which prevailed then than now (and which has been retarded by the zeal and interference of the Abolitionists,) there was a greater increase among the free negroes than among the slaves. From 1830 to 1840, the free negroes fell off 11 per cent—the increase being but 20 per cent—(two per cent. per year)—in ten years. From 1840 to 1850, there was a falling of eight per cent., and an increase of only twelve per cent., which does not exceed the number of manumitted and escaped slaves.

In a marked and important contrast to this, the slaves, we are told, are increasing in the ratio of 20 per cent every ten years, and the Sentinel declares, that among 3,204,313 slaves, (the number enumerated in the census of 1850,) there were but 327 idiotic and insane and 311 idiotic and insane free negroes in a population of 434,495. Thus it appears that there is only one insane slave in nine thousand six hundred and fifteen, whilst there is one idiotic or insane free negro to every thirteen hundred and ninety-seven.

The free negro is certainly in danger of passing away, like the Indians, and the reason is obvious. They are a marked race, both in the free and slave States. In the one—our own—there is a deep and general prejudice against labor, and an unwillingness to admit negroes into our schools, colleges, churches, houses, stores, omnibusses, &c., &c., upon terms of equality. Except as owners of real estate, to the value of $250, they are not entitled to the rights of franchise. They are a race, generally, idle, neglected or vicious, without ambition, and with no means to qualify it if they were ambitious, without hope of advancement, because all doors to advancement are closed against them, and without public or private spirit, unless it may be the love of display, parade, and amusement. No wonder that a race thus circumstanced should decay. If the three and a half millions of slaves were all set free and sent into the new States, they would fare no better, for additional prejudices would only encounter the additional numbers received among us. There are several Free States which shut out the free negroes by State Law, and they are forbidden to enter any of the Slave States to remain as permanent citizens.

While we hear so much said of slavery and the Slave States, the condition of the free negroes, under our own eyes, is every day becoming worse and worse. Our philanthropy for the black man at the South makes us forget the sad condition of the black man at the North, and in this respect we are just like the rest of the world, so much given to the sins and sufferings of our neighbors that we have no time to lose upon sins and sufferings at home.

But the increase of slaves in this country at the ratio of twenty per cent. is another striking fact also. There will be four millions of slaves in the United States in 1860, and five millions if the aggressive party succeeds in annexing Cuba to the Union. Four millions of slaves, many of them inhabiting a country where free white labor would be much cheaper and much better, is an anomaly in a government like ours. This increase of twenty per cent. in Slaves will go on decade after decade until they will become in many quarters of the Union, as they now do in some portions of it, altogether disproportioned to the number of States,—and while the Slaves increase in numbers the opposition to slavery will grow also, and never die out so long as the system exists. This opposition began at the south late in the last century, and in our judgement it would never have died out there but for the bitter, personal, and vindictive opposition commenced here against the men of the south, regardless of the manner and extent with which they were connected with the system. The South has been for twenty years uniting for slavery where before they were divided. Anti-slavery combinations have compelled Pro-slavery unions, until now personal and sectional feeling enters so deeply into the subject that one can hardly discuss it in a rational and states-man-like manner.

Many at the South believe the system to be a blessing. We at the north regard it as a great curse, and those of us who have seen it in its worst state know that it is a curse which falls more heavily upon the master than the slave.

In regard to the free negroes, the best advice we can give—and we give it as those who would do them no harm and who wish them well—is, to seek a new country, somewhere in the west Indies or Africa, or on the Pacific, and to attempt in a land of their own personal and self-government. The negroes in Canada, we see, are quite discontented with their lot there, and have been discussing the subject of emigration to some more promising country. They encounter there as here prejudice and inferiority, and are not willing to remain subordinate to the white race.

The increase of slaves in the United States is a problem which we shall leave in the womb of time, trusting that Providence, which has guarded us so long and so well, will lead us, as it did the children of Israel of old, out of all difficulty.

N. Y. Express.

Poetry and Sense.—A college professor once asked a student, at recitation, "Why has a monkey no organs of speech?" The student scratched his head and "gave it up." "Why," said the professor in the slow and drawling manner peculiar to him, "the answer is obvious enough—it's because he hasn't got anything to say." If we were asked to give, in a single sentence, the reason why the most of what is called "poetry" is so utterly stupid, inane, and worthless, we should answer at once, "it is because the writers have not got anything to say." Poetry, not less than prose, requires thought—a chosen theme—logical connexion—"a beginning, a middle, and an end"—and mainly for want of these it is so often "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Holmes says, with a full understanding of what he is talking about—

> "How many a stanza blushing like a rose
> Would turn to flustian if resolved to prose:
> How many an epic, like a gilded crown,
> If some cold critic dared to melt it down,
> Roll in his crucible a shapeless mass,
> An ounce of gold-leaf to a pound of brass!"

Take heed, therefore, ye scribblers of verse, and never attempt to say anything until you have something to say. So shall you turn your fancy to a sensible and truly poetical account."

Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

From Washington.—The Secretary of War returned to Washington last night.

The President remains at Capon Springs a few days longer.

The amount of the public debt redeemed last week was $260,000.

Some time last March, if our memory serves us, the Washington Union announced the New Hampshire election with the exuberant flourish of "Behold, how brightly breaks the morning!" A correspondent wishes us respectfully to inquire of the Union whether the morning which so brightly lawned upon its dazzled vision still shines, or whether it was not somewhat in the condition of the young sluggard who, when reminded by his more wakeful companion that day was breaking, gruffly responded, "Let the concern break; it don't owe me anything?"—*Boston Atlas.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting [illegible] held at the Court House in the town of Asheboro', on the 20th of August, 1854, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Joseph W. Lee, deceased, late a member of the Bar of Randolph county, on motion of Maj. Gaston H. Worth, Esq., Col. Wm. H. Worth was called to the Chair, and Alexander McNeill, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in appropriate remarks, and announced the following gentlemen as a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, viz: Gaston H. Worth, Esq., Alexander McNeill, Esq., and Col. Wm. H. Worth.

On motion of Gaston H. Worth, Esq., the Chairman appointed Col. Wm. H. Worth, Alexander McNeill, Esq., and Capt. Solomon Cantwell, the Secretary, a committee to wait upon the family of the deceased, and inform them of the proceedings of this meeting.

The members of the Bar in attendance upon Court, [illegible] August having been requested to act as pall bearers, the following gentlemen, viz: Gaston H. Worth, Esq., Col. Wm. H. Worth, Capt. Solomon Cantwell, Alexander McNeill, Esq., and Col. Joseph W. Lee, were appointed to perform that duty.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions, after the action of the meeting upon the subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life, in the prime of manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness, our friend and brother, Joseph W. Lee, deceased, late a member of the Bar of Randolph county, who departed this life on the 20th of July, 1854, after a short but painful illness; and whereas, we deem it proper to express our sympathy with the family of the deceased, in the loss they have sustained, and to place upon the records of this Court some memorial of the deceased, and of our sympathy and condolence with the family of the deceased; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Joseph W. Lee, the Bar of this County has sustained a severe loss, and the community in which he lived, the loss of a highly intelligent and [illegible] associate.

2d. That the purity and [illegible] of his character, the integrity of his [illegible] to the law, his [illegible] ripening [illegible] cleared him to be one of the [illegible] qualities of mind and heart [illegible] guished usefulness, secure always the affection of their brethren, and the [illegible] ther, that the members of the Bar [illegible] badge of mourning for thirty days.

3d. That a copy of these proceedings be [illegible] Evans, with the expression of [illegible] thy and condolence.

4th. That the Solicitor of the [illegible] these resolutions to the Court, and [illegible] be spread on its Minutes.

On motion of Maj. Gaston H. Worth, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Chm'n.
ALEXD'R A. McNEILL, Sec'y.

Mail Robbery.—Alfonzo Tillman, [illegible] county, was arrested the other day and lodged in jail at Franklin, charged with [illegible] of the U. S. mail, on the 25th of July last, a package containing $500, belonging to Capt. Solomon Munday of Franklin. We understand there is positive proof against the accused, but the circumstances make out a strong case against him. He awaits the orders of the U. S. District Attorney, Robert P. Dick, Esq.—*Asheville, N.*

A Deer Chase.—S. H. Hammond, [illegible] Albany State Register, has just published [illegible] in which he gives an account of a [illegible] few weeks in the wilds of Northern N[illegible] from which we extract the following [illegible] scription of a deer chase on the water:

"We lay to under the cool shadow of a fir tree that leaned out from the rocks, awhile from our labor, and enjoy the [illegible] the scenery around us. I had just light [illegible] vana, and was giving its perfume to the [illegible] when, from a point just ahead of us, we saw a fine deer step into the lake, and after [illegible] his head to drink, wade forward and strike apparently for the opposite shore. It would [illegible] that he preferred swimming across to going around the lake. We waited until he had got [illegible] far from the shore that we could cut him off in returning to it, and then put out in chase. The lake was entirely calm; not a ripple broke its glassy surface, save the long wake in the [illegible] of the deer himself. Hearing the sound of [illegible] paddles, he turned his head and discovered us. For a moment he seemed to hesitate as to [illegible] course to take, he looked first in one direction then in another, as if to ascertain the [illegible] point of escape. We were now between him [illegible] the shore, and he struck boldly forward. [illegible] vessel was a clumsy as well as frail one, [illegible] gained on him but slowly; still we did gain. When the chase began, he was some three [illegible] in advance of us, swimming for dear life [illegible] the nearest point on the opposite shore, [illegible] a mile or more distant.

It was no boy's play to overtake that deer. In the excitement of the race, however, with the labor and burning heat of the sun, I took no heed to the big drops of sweat that [illegible]ed each other down our faces, as we plied [illegible] might and main after him. Yet we had thought of taking his life—that we might have done, for my loaded rifle lay in the bow of our little craft. Our object was a trial of speed, to witness his wild affright, and the [illegible]perate efforts to escape our pursuit. We pulled steadily after him; a stern chase is [illegible] be a long chase; but when we were [illegible] the way across the lake, our canoe was [illegible] Had we been less excited, it would have [illegible] to us cruel to witness the agony of his [illegible] He would plunge forward with an effort [illegible] would rise him half out of the water, and settle down again desperately to his work [illegible] a look of horrible wildness, and nostrils [illegible]ed, he struggled forward. Once we [illegible] wild halo as our canoe touched him, and [illegible] animal, regarded himself as lost, bleated [illegible] the extremity of his terror. Still he [illegible]bly forward, our canoe in fierce and hot [illegible] until his hoofs touched the bottom. [illegible] chase was up; a few desperate leaps [illegible] to the beach, and he plunged triumphantly [illegible] his native wilds. We heard his long [illegible] the crashing of the dry bush growing [illegible] fainter, until they were lost in the distance, [illegible] all was still again. That deer will remember [illegible] to his dying day,—nor shall we soon forget [illegible] There were few dry threads in our garments when the chase was ended, and they were [illegible] wet by the waters of the lake. Our appearance, like many that are formed in this [illegible] though brief, was impressive.

'Slowly,' but not 'sadly,' we paddled to [illegible] our brush shantee, and while the sun [illegible] hanging like a lantern in the tops of the [illegible] trees, we sat down to our supper."

The Ogdensburgh "Sentinel" tells a story [illegible] expense of one of its subscribers who had [illegible] the paper because it had so many advertisements in it. Just after he stopped the paper he [illegible] was advertised as delinquent for taxes and [illegible] After awhile, probably by the ruin of his credit, [illegible] discovered his "fix," and by spending two days' [illegible] time and paying ten per cent. penalty, he redeemed his farm. On his way home he stopped at the Sentinel office and re-subscribed, and departed a wiser man.

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company to insure by all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order. ISHAM [illegible]

June 17, 1854. d&m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Observer must be handed in by 10 o'clock on the day of publication. The unfortunate arrangement of the mails renders this regulation necessary.

THE MAILS.—Our Mercantile men, as well as others, complain bitterly of the present outrageous out of attention to the mails in this section. The stages arrive here daily, hours after the time at which they are due, and their correspondence is thus thrown upon them at the busiest time of the morning and at too late an hour to regulate their business transactions for the day. The mails from this place close also at most inconvenient hours, forcing the merchant to neglect other pressing business to attend to his correspondence; by which after all he gains little. For the connection is lost at Raleigh and the Post Master at Warsaw, as we understand, having never been instructed to open the mail, that for Wilmington lies over there every day.

Here the inconvenience is even greater than to the merchant or to most publishers. For we publish our paper *only on the day of its date*, a large portion of the matter contained in it being necessarily prepared and put into type on the days of publication, and the late arrival and early departures of the stages in all directions throws every thing into confusion. And in addition to the inconvenient arrangement, there is almost every day, at least a partial failure of the mail. Sometimes the letter mail comes through and the newspaper fails, sometimes the reverse is the case, at others part of each is received and at others still there is a total failure; showing that the failures are not often attributable to irregularity on the great mail lines but to carelessness on the part of those who have the mail matter in charge.

These facts are well known to almost every one in the place, (and a similar state of things exists in many other places) yet coming from a Whig paper, complaints may be attributed merely to hostility to the Administration. Will not some of our Democratic friends interest themselves in the matter for the public benefit? A little attention from the Department might remedy some if not all of the evils of which we have great reason to complain.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The citizens of Fayetteville and the Stockholders in the Western Rail Road are particularly requested to attend a meeting at the Town Hall, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

IMPROVEMENT.—It is not often that we notice so much substantial building as is now in progress in our town. Messrs. Hodges and Powers have nearly completed the erection of large three story fire-proof buildings for Hotel and Stores at the foot of Haymount, and are busily preparing to add others to them. The large and handsome Female School Building is rapidly approaching completion and is already a very sightly object. A very hand-some Brick Dwelling is in progress on Green Street. Mr. McIntyre on Person Street, and Mr. Torrence on Gillespie Street are erecting large fire-proof buildings, &c., &c. There are, we think, few if any vacant store-houses in the Town; and dwelling houses cannot be easily found either for rent or for sale. Labor is of course in demand at good prices.

A little more attention to drainage and the general condition of the streets, and the cultivation of shade trees would add greatly to the comfort and appearance of the Town.

YELLOW FEVER.—Savannah is suffering dreadfully. Many people have left the city and the "Georgian" says that the business of the city is almost suspended. The leading and largest hotel, the Pulaski, closed on that day, and it was intimated that the Marshall, next in size, would also soon close. Half the boarding-houses have been deserted by their proprietors. West of Bull street ninety-five business houses were shut up. "Closed on account of sickness" meets the eye at every turn.

A letter from Wilmington mentions the death, in that place, of a child, by yellow fever contracted in Charleston. No apprehension is felt of its spread there.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The Governor has directed an election to be held in New Hanover County on the 19th of October to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Person.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—An old lady in Paris, a few weeks ago, made something of a row in the Post Office because a letter for which she alleged she had paid was delivered at its destination postage unpaid. The case went into court, the woman persisting in her statement, the Post Office clerk as pertinaciously denying it, until at last the plaintiff from a large pocket book hauled out her receipt—*a postage stamp!* The Court was convulsed and the old lady fined for the disturbance.

The case, all but the trial, is not without its counterpart in this section. We received this morning, from somewhere in South Carolina, a letter on business for which we paid 5 cents and in which we found the stamp! Our correspondent will oblige us by putting his "receipt" on the outside of his letter hereafter.

AMERICAN BOOKS.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's last work is said by late London papers to have a great sale in England. "Everybody" buys the book—probably because it is mainly made up of English gossip.

"Fashion and Famine," a most interesting novel from the pen of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and the "Lamplighter," both stories of New York life, are reprinted in England and meet with great success.

It is also stated, that English reprints of American School Books have a larger circulation in Great Britain than any others. So says the London correspondent of the N. Y. Express.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.—The "Star of the West", at New York on Friday last, brings some important items—if true.

It is stated that a Treaty has been concluded between the American Commissioner and the Government of the Sandwich Islands for the annexation of the islands to the United States. This treaty was dispatched by mail to the United States from San Francisco on the 16th. All the members of the King's council are in favor of annexation except two; and the King himself is said to be the most active promoter of the treaty. The details of the treaty have not transpired.

The English clipper ship North Fleet had arrived at San Francisco in forty-four days from China, bringing intelligence that the rebels had attacked Canton with irresistible bravery, causing a panic among the Imperial troops in the city, which soon surrendered without much bloodshed.

From California, we hear that all hopes of any arrangement between the two wings of the Democratic party in California have been abandoned. There is now but little doubt that the Whigs will carry the State.

Lieut. Beckwith, of the overland surveying party, has arrived at Sacramento. He has examined five passes north of Noble's Pass, and pronounces all the passes impracticable for a railroad except Noble's Pass and the one next north.

FOREIGN.—The Africa, at New York on Friday, brings European advices to the 26th ult.

The Russians report a great victory over the Turks in Asia. They say that at the battle of Kars, they took 23,000 Turks prisoners and left 2,000 of them dead on the field. The Turks, we suppose, will by the next steamer claim at least as great a victory for them. Nothing of interest from the Baltic or the Black Sea.

Spain is again in a state of great excitement, and a revolution is considered unavoidable.

Markets.—A decline of ¼d in cotton. No change in breadstuffs.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The Soft (Administration) Locofoco Convention which met at Syracuse the other day, to nominate candidates for the State election seems to have been a collection of New York Rowdies. Rynders was the leading spirit, and his followers were worthy of such a leader. Gov. Seymour was re-nominated

Of the resolutions the New York Express says:

The Soft Convention at Syracuse, the old Buffalo platformers, have favored the public with their resolutions—and we report pretty fully their doings, in which our own distinguished fellow citizen, Capt. Rynders, figures the most largely, and the most at length. The resolutions are given at length elsewhere, and doubtless have the usual value of such paper pellets; which but few confess to having a hand in, and for which but few are responsible. The report says, upon the adoption of the resolutions, such leaders as Preston King, in the Free Soil faith, left the Convention, doubtless to vote for, and to support the candidates however. The Kansas and Nebraska resolution, however, is a subterfuge, worked up to keep the spirits, and not to damage the administration more than could be helped. It pronounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Bill "*inexpedient and unnecessary*"—of which act it seems confessed, then, that the administration have been guilty—but "slavery," it says, is no test of "Democracy," while it squints at the idea, as if in congratulation, that the squatter sovereignty principle of the Bill left the chance of making Kansas and Nebraska free territories. The enigmas and inuendoes involved in the resolutions are worthy of its ingenious office-holding framers,—and it is to be presumed, they will be cheerfully kept in their places, as a compensation therefor. The *sop* will suit off South, and the double construction will suit the Free Soil army of the North.

The Convention favors us, too, with a resolution for a lower tariff, and a freer trade, and with a diatribe also, against River and Harbor Bills, —but it forgets to add, that for two sessions of Congress, when invited even by Whigs, the Democratic dominant party have omitted to reduce tariffs, but have been piling up a large and inconvenient surplus revenue, the weight of which is one cause of the pressure of the money market.

The National Democrat "Hard" speaks of the Convention as a "ringed, streaked, and speckled affair, made up of barnburners, softshells, free-soilers, abolitionists, shoulder-hitters, shortboys and office holding demogogues." The Editor thinks the Nebraska Resolution is a model of its kind,—

"At the same time nothing could have been more adroitly formed to really represent the incongruous sentiments of such a heterogeneous mass. It is a skilfully joined medley of the most dissimilar antagonism, which when separated, might severally meet the approval of each opposing faction, but as a whole can only be gulped down the rapacious maw of unscrupulous and hypocritical demagogues, who hold their official positions by the tenure of the most abject sycophancy."

VERMONT ELECTION.—The whole Whig ticket is elected in Vermont—Governor, Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature. *Telegraphic.*

JORDAN, AGAIN.—The Norfolk Beacon publishes a card from Mr. E. R. Hunter, which places Mr. J. Parker Jordan in a tight place and pretty conclusively proves the charge relative to his pledged vote.

Mr. Hunter requests the publication of his card, but it is long, neither of the parties are at all known in this part of the world, and Mr. Jordan's vote is of no consequence.

SHEEP RAISING.—At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Orange County, the proceedings of which we find in the Hillsborough Recorder, Mr. John W. Norwood stated a fact, related to him by a gentleman in the western part of the State, which shows the importance of attending to the improvement of the breed of stock as the means of enhancing their value. The gentleman referred to, kept, for a number of years, a flock of 80 sheep, and was in the habit of making a memorandum of the amount of wool obtained from each at the different shearings. A few years back, he procured some rams of an improved breed, and his books show the important advantage derived from it. Whereas each sheep had before yielded him but 2½ pounds at a shearing, for which he obtained but 25 cents per pound; he now obtains 4½ pounds from each and sells it for 50 cents per pound! An increase of 190 per cent.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	1852.		1854.	
	Kerr	Reid.	Dockery.	Bragg
Alamance,			597	696
Alexander,	361	230	441	235
Anson,	1088	513	902	255
Ashe,	551	916	671	550
Bertie,	527	420	490	410
Bladen,	358	634	426	620
Brunswick,	343	271	416	435
Buncombe,	946	684	775	562
Burke,	1216	489	751	333
Beaufort,	847	554	904	572
Cabarrus,	714	441	624	425
Caldwell,	600	496	620	219
Caswell,	270	1013	220	1007
Carteret,	411	392	403	399
Camden,	188	122	461	125
Catawba,			340	739
Cherokee,	540	551	684	427
Chowan,	249	228	245	283
Currituck,	178	605	158	544
Chatham,	995	980	1137	1017
Columbus,	198	443	304	542
Cleaveland,	305	870	336	978
Craven,	597	698	599	638
Cumberland,	783	1388	904	1473
Davie,	490	345	610	564
Davidson,	954	746	1292	679
Duplin,	490	1072	225	1061
Edgecombe,	404	1125	155	1404
Franklin,	344	721	339	743
Forsyth,			802	897
Gaston,			138	808
Gates,	363	406	351	422
Greene,	347	361	351	358
Granville,	1005	1063	995	1078
Guilford,	1524	180	1615	528
Halifax,	551	541	551	584
Haywood,	368	551	350	345
Henderson,	762	340	687	243
Hertford,	360	240	366	257
Hyde,	268	408	297	363
Iredell,	1055	593	1236	392
Jackson,			255	366
Johnston,	733	883	744	936
Jones,	214	240	229	230
Lenoir,	267	459	274	394
Lincoln,	680	1934	296	573
Macon,	451	432	390	229
Madison,	278	168	311	428
Martin,	260	676	299	696
Mecklenburg,	721	1421	652	1023
Montgomery,	706	209	741	145
Moore,	615	646	752	605
McDowell,			674	217
New Hanover,	350	1342	424	1109
Northampton,	504	586	490	611
Nash,	84	1030	95	1115
Onslow,	167	686	238	596
Orange,	1528	1796	1080	963
Pasquotank,	453	247	496	331
Perquimons,	347	312	334	343
Pitt,	636	649	708	725
Person,	341	559	331	601
Rockingham,	356	1072	310	1036
Randolph,	1279	439	1378	103
Richmond,	624	194	708	113
Robeson,	695	760	679	782
Rowan,	776	712	976	952
Rutherford,	1106	506	1019	621
Stanly,	806	80	874	95
Surry,	1206	1376	464	797
Sampson,	509	905	599	850
Stokes,	1132	1481	437	636
Tyrrell,	282	111	275	109
Union,			472	720
Wake,	1102	1561	1170	1541
Wayne,	283	1196	304	1145
Warren,	162	697	163	754
Washington,	247	297	388	245
Watauga,			128	157
Wilkes,	1345	393	1261	325
Yadkin,			778	650
Yancy,	336	694	349	699
	42,993	48,484	46,620	48,705
		42,993		46,620
		5,491		2,085

Catawba and Gaston were counted with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsyth with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Yadkin with Surry. They will all vote separately hereafter.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—At the late session of the Grand Lodge of the United States P. G. M. Ellison of Massachusetts was elected Grand Sire; G. W. Race of La., Deputy Grand Sire; Jas. S. Ridgely of Baltimore, Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vansant of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer.

The Report of the Grand Sire shows 5,110 Lodges; 204,000 Members; $1,375,000 revenue; and $530,000 of expenditures for benevolent purposes. A large increase on last year in each particular.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislature to charter a Bank in Goldsboro'.

We see that a movement is on foot in New York to take up subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor of Savannah.

BLACKWOOD.—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. have sent us the August number of their re-print of Blackwood's Magazine. The Wilmington Journal, in noticing its reception, aptly remarks:

"It is a strange illustration of the power of humbug and the love of trash, inherent in human nature, to observe the different receptions given to works of real merit, and to namby-pamby compilations, in which what is good is not original, and what is original is not good. Blackwood, backed by the talents of Wilson, (Kit. North,) Croker, Hogg, Allison, Bulwer, Maginn, De-Quincey, and other names not less illustrious, has never reached a circulation of more than ten thousand copies, while Harper's, a mere compilation, most of its articles printed without credit, and having, for original capital, Abbott's ludicrous caricature of history about Napoleon Bonaparte, has attained a circulation of one hundred and fifty thousand. Neither Harper nor Putnam are a bit more deserving the support of our people at the South than Blackwood or the Quarterlies—they are just as much opposed to us as the foreign journals, and with less excuse."

NEW COTTON.—1,382 bales of the new crop have been received at New Orleans against 74 last year. The color and staple are generally very good, and the Picayune considers the prospect of the present crop highly flattering.

Neutral Papers.—We have heard of many, but have never yet seen one that was truly so. The Pickens (Ala.) Republican hits the nail on the head: "We were led into error in noticing the new Gainesville paper, the 'Independent,' as 'neutral politically.' It is Locofocally neutral, and very rancid at that, judging by its last."

Things are pretty evenly divided after all. The poor man has no money, while the rich man has no appetite. The former lives in dread of almshouse, and the latter of dyspepsia and wine pudding. Who's ahead?

THE STATE FAIR.—The Raleigh papers speak encouragingly of the prospects of the coming Fair. The Farmer's Journal refering to the want of accommodations for the large number of visiters at the last, attributes it to the general expectation of failure at that time, but says that at the next Fair there will be most ample accommodations for a much larger number.

As to matters on the Fair Ground the Raleigh Star says:

"Having occasion to pass by the Fair Grounds a few days ago, we noticed that several quite important improvements were going on which will add much to the comfort of visiters and exhibiters at the Fair. Besides enlarging several of the buildings on the ground, preparations are being made for the erection of two more. The Fair last year was a very creditable one, but all had occasion to regret that there was so little space in the houses for exhibiters. We feel confident that this will not be the case this time. Besides, we observe, that the ground having been plowed up are much more level than they were before. The arrangements for the coming Fair will be much more complete and satisfactory than for the one last year. With more time to make the necessary improvements and more experience, we feel sure that every thing will be done by the Committee to make this Fair equal to any in the country."

Our people in this section have few facilities for conveying themselves or their articles for exhibition to Raleigh, but we hope that a large number will attend. Where there's a will a way can be found.

DIED,

In Smithfield, N. C., July 9th, 1854, LASETER ANN, daughter of Major Nathan and Martha Williams aged 14 years 11 months and 1 day.

At Hoboken, New Jersey, on the 4th inst., after an illness of fifteen days, MARY, youngest daughter of N. and M. J. Brauson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

In this Town, on the 9th inst. Mr. GEORGE McMILLAN, aged about 41 years.

In Duplin county, on the 25th ult., MARTHA ANN, daughter of Perry and Eveline Dobson, aged 10 years and 7 months.

In Duplin county, on the 30th ult., in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. SUSAN SWINSON, consort of John Swinson.

At Red Springs, Robeson county, on the 5th inst., after a short but painful illness, HARRIET ALMIRA, eldest daughter of T. O. and Gainor Salmons, aged 12 years and 6 months. The deceased was loved and admired by all who knew her for her, affectionate disposition and winning manners. Her immortal spirit, bursting its earthly tenement, sped on rapid wing to God who gave it.

"Pure as the falling flakes of snow,
Ere yet they reached the earth;
With not one drop of mortal life,
Except her mortal birth."

Com.

On the 4th of September, at an advanced age, after a painful and lingering affliction, which she bore with christian fortitude, commendable patience, and entire resignation to the will of her Creator, EVE SMITH, the wife of Philip Smith of Guilford county in North Carolina. She breathed her last in the midst of numerous friends, which the high regard they entertained for the still living monument of their affections had caused them for weeks to be her unwearied attendants, in constant anticipation of her speedy dissolution. On the solemn occasion her bed was surrounded by her affectionate and sorely afflicted husband and all her weeping children, together with many other kindred friends and neighbors, affording the most irrefragable evidence, in the fullness of their hearts and involuntary sympathetic tears, the high esteem in which they held her, as well as the irreparable loss they were about to sustain by her fast approaching death. But from a thorough knowledge of her correct deportment through life, and the triumphant manner, placid and reconciled countenance she bore in taking her final departure, which admitted not in the slightest degree of the least shadow of a doubt but that it was her everlasting gain to die. With this consolation her nearest and dearest friends, with christian-like fortitude, appeared to be much reconciled, and gave her up with as much sympathetic cheerfulness as could be expected, considering the solemnity of the occasion; acknowledging that it would be wrong to murmur at the dispensation of a kind Providence.

Permit the writer of the above, who has had a friendly acquaintance with the subject of this notice from her juvenile years through her well-spent life, and visited her in her last sickness, was present in her expiring moments, and attended her funeral to bear record to all that is here said on the occasion; and, to add, that a series of years will elapse, and with some, tediously pass away before her place as a companion, a friend, a neighbor, and citizen will be filled.

Inspired with just and correct conceptions which rendered her capable of duly appreciating the ample means she possessed and moral duty she knew how to feel for another's wants, to sympathize with the destitute in their distress and woes—ever ready to administer to the relief of the poor sufferer.

She was liberal without ostentation, affectionate and charitable without display, esteemed and beloved most by those who knew her best, her virtues long to be cherished in the memory of her friends and acquaintances which shone conspicuously in the affectionate wife and mother, the exemplary citizen, the kind and indulgent mistress and unaffected Christian.—[Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Latterloh's Line.] Sept 6th and 9th—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with boat Brooklyn in tow, and goods for H L Myrover, C E Leete, Richmond Manf Co, H & E J Lilly, J Kyle, J O Boon & Co, R Black, D McNeill, J McLeod, A McLeod, Clark & Woodward, Hall & Sackett, J N Smith, H Erambert, J R Whitaker, A Johnson & Co, D A Ray, Ray & Pearce, S J Hinsdale, H Gilmore, J S Banks, Council, Cain & Co, P C Smith, J A McColeman, B Rose, J W Powers & Co.

[Cape Fear Line.] Sept. 9.—Strs. Flora McDonald and Chatham, and Boat N King in tow, with goods for J M Johnson & Co, J M Worth & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, S C & L Fox, Shelly & Field, J Piggott, H H Beard, Benham & Hough, W Brown, G W Walker, Maxwell & Horah, Jacob Ottarburg, McDonald & Whitley, D N Dalton, S M Brown, J D Click & Co, Geo. Harris, Worth & Russell, E & A Benbow, M N Leary & Son, R & A Murphy, M W McNair & Co, W W Virden, A A McKethan, J H Lindsay, J Worth, W Prior, J Lassiter, Transou & Bro, Morison, Richardson & Co, A H McNeill, A S Horney, W T Jenkins & Co, P R & D C Harden.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6—Schrs. Edwin & Samuel from Beaufort. Palestine fm Currituck. 7—Schrs. Rhoda & Beulah fm Philadelphia, Ellen Dyer from Boston, L. P. Smith fm New York. At Quarantine—Schrs. Henry Nutt from Charleston, Leopold O'Donnell from Savannah.

FOR SALE.

800 BUSHELS FINE WHITE CORN.
300 Bags Yellow do.
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
For sale on consignment by J. S. BANKS.
Sept. 11, 1854. 30-4t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday of next Superior Court (unless previously disposed of,) the House and Lot in that place, known as the PARSONAGE LOT. Terms at sale. By order of Trustees.
A. DAVIS, B. S.
Sept. 2, 1854. 30-3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will let out to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 14th of October next, at the Court House in Lumberton, a contract to repair the ROBESON COUNTY JAIL. The materials required for the repairs are wood and iron.
Terms, specifications and particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
JAMES BLOUNT,
WM. H. WILLIS,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.
Lumberton, Sept. 4, 1854. 30*tt

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 11.

BACON	11	a 11½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E F	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12½	a	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,		a 8½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8	a 8½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15	a 16	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlapp,	10	a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS			Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings, 7/8		a	N C Whiskey,	55 a 57
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "	a 45
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N E Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	8 25	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 00	a 0 00	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 75	a 0 00	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 10	a 1 15	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	55	a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00	a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 00	a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO	
IRON—			Leaf,	none.
Sweedes, co. bar,	5	a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	12	a 13	8 x 10,	2½ a 2½
LEAD—	8	a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
			WOOL—	14 a 15

Turpentine 2 75. Spirits 44.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow dip and virgin 3 15. Spirits 50. Common Rosin 1 15. N. C. Bacon—5000 lbs. sides sold at 8½. Corn 90. Mullets 5 50 to 5 75.

At Charleston, cotton 6½ to 9¾.
Total receipts, 2,895,892 bales against 3,282,345 last year. Decrease 387,452.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 3d day of October next.
Terms, for tuition, $6, $8 and $10 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the pupil.
Contingencies 50 cents per Quarter.
For Board with the Principal $8 per month, including fuel and lights. Washing will be charged extra.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Sept. 9, 1854. 30-4t

A PRINCIPAL WANTED

TO take charge of Laurinburgh High School in January 1855. Situated at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.
Applications addressed to the undersigned as above, will be received until the 2d Saturday in November next, at which time a selection will be made.
To ensure success satisfactory reference will be required.
A situation of such importance seldom offers, and to a gentleman competent to impart a thorough English and Classical Education, a *liberal* salary will be given.
A gentleman of small family, who might take charge of the large boarding house in connection with the School, would be preferred.
Since the School went into operation in January 1853, under the management of the Rev. J. J. Smyth, A. M., one hundred and sixteen pupils have been in attendance. Mr. Smyth leaves at the close of the present Session, to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Greensboro', N. C.
The location for health, sobriety and morality, is surpassed by few. Any further information desired will be furnished on application.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y Board Trustees.
Sept. 8, 1854. 30-td

Raleigh Standard and the Presbyterian, Philadelphia, copy 3 times, and forward accounts to L. W. McLaurin, at Laurinburgh.

PETERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

Rev. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAMS T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

(To be filled.)
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.

Miss EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

Miss (to be filled,)
Primary Department.

TERMS of TUITION for the Scholastic Year:

Primary department	$30
Academic, (advanced English branches,)	40
College'ate—higher English branches with Latin or Greek	50
EXTRAS.	
Modern Languages, each	20
Music on Piano or Guitar	60
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,)	8
Painting in Oil or Water, (per quarter,)	10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, (per course,)	5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise	NO CHARGE

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of WILLIAM LEA, Jun'r, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President CARTER and lady.
For further particulars address the President, care of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.
Sept. 4, 1854. 30- t

New Goods!

AND NEW RULES, AT WHITE OAK, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, and by the first of October next will have in Store, the LARGEST STOCK that has ever been offered in this place. He will keep on hand a good assortment of
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Groceries of all kinds, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Glass-ware, Iron, Salt, Nails, Tin Ware, &c.,
All of which will be sold for the Cash, and that alone.
After the first of October next I shall sell entirely for CASH: and I hope that none of my customers will have any hard thoughts or think hard of me for making these rules, as I am compelled to do so.
Notwithstanding my business will be Cash after the 1st of October, I will take in exchange for Goods ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, such as Timber, Turpentine, Tar, Shingles, Beeswax, Tallow, Cotton Rags, Socks, and all kinds of Country Produce whatever, for which I will pay the highest cash price; and after the 1st of October, I shall sell Goods TEN PER CENT. LOWER than I now do, for Cash.
☞ Those having accounts with me are requested to make settlement, either by Note or the Cash, as I am compelled to have annual settlements.
WM. S. MELVIN.
September 11, 1854. 30*6tpd

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the remainder of the year, a smart, active NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age. Apply at this Office.
Sept. 7. 29-3t

Fifty years in both Hemispheres, by

Vincent Nolte. E. J. HALE & SON.
Sep. 4, 1854.

Hard Times, by Dickens. A further

supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Sep. 4, 1854.

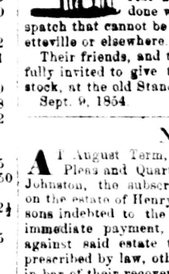
Wiley's New Form Book. A further

supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Sep. 6, 1854.

CLARK & WOODWARD

HAVE just received their Fall and Winter stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of OVERCOATS, FROCK and DRESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS, of a very superior quality, and certainly equal to anything that can be purchased in this market. Also, a large and well selected assortment of CHILDREN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, all of the latest styles.
In addition to the above elegant stock, they have a large supply of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, some of them of a very superior quality; also, Stocks, Cravats, Shirts—Cotton and Merino; Collars, and Suspenders. All of which will be sold on the MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS

CLARK & WOODWARD



CONTINUE to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the room immediately over their Store, where they are prepared, upon the shortest notice, to make up their own cloths, or those furnished by customers; and all favoring them with their patronage may rest assured that their work will be done with a neatness, fidelity and despatch that cannot be surpassed in the town of Fayetteville or elsewhere.
Their friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call and examine their stock, at the old Stand.
Sept. 9, 1854. 30-2m

NOTICE.

AT August Term, A. D., 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Johnston, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of Henry Britt, Sr., deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN EASON, Adm'r.
Aug. 29, 1854.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st of September next, on a six months' credit, at the late residence of said deceased, I shall expose at public sale, all of the perishable estate of said deceased, consisting of stock of different kinds, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, grain of different kinds; and lastly, NINETEEN LIKELY SLAVES. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.
JOHN EASON, Adm'r.
Aug. 29, 1854. 30*ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, North Carolina, on the 7th inst., as a runaway, a Negro Boy who says his name is Littleton Smith, and that he belongs to Duncan D. McRae of Malborough District, South Carolina. Said Boy is about sixteen years old, five feet two inches high, weighs about ninety pounds, and is of a light complection; said Boy had on when brought to Jail an old cotton shirt and pantaloons, and an old wool hat. The owner of said Slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his property, pay all legal charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.
JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.
Sept. 7, 1854. 30-*tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Moore County, I shall, on the 20th day of October next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, that well known and valuable Homestead, known as the Jackson Spring property, belonging to the heirs at law of the Reverend Hugh McLaurin. There are 242 acres of land, situated upon Jackson's Creek, in said County of Moore. The dwelling and outhouses are good, comfortable and convenient. Upon the premises, and within a few rods of the dwelling, is the best MINERAL SPRING in the State. In addition, it may be added, the location is one of the very healthiest in North Carolina. A portion of the land is well adapted to cultivation, and the balance abounds in fine Pine forest—surrounded by the best turpentine lands in the world. The property will be sold on a credit of six months.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Sept. 9, 1854. 30-3w

3000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon and

Lard—Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE.
Sept. 4, 1854. 29-3t

HEADS AND HEARTS; An Attic Philosopher in Paris; Ruth Garnett, by Ainsworth; the Lamplighter; Roget's Thesaurus of English Words, &c. &c. Further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 4.

Georgia Lands for sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of Appling, Georgia, containing Two Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-six Acres, situated immediately on the Altamaha River, including two of the finest Bluffs on the River, convenient every way for Turpentine and Timber, adjoining lands of Col. S. King and N. K. McDuffie & Co. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the above lands before purchasing elsewhere. I have said will cut, I suppose, about one stick of Timber to every two acres, and not moved on the premises. Terms to suit purchasers.
Refer to N. K. McDuffie.
A. Y. HAMPTON.
Sept. 6, 1854. 29-4tpd

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
HALL & SACKETT
August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Complaints.—These admirable Pills are the most efficient remedy ever discovered, for the cure of coughs, colds, and asthma. Some of the most obstinate cases of such disorders, together with affections of the chest, yield to their curative powers. They speedily remove any accumulation of phlegm, whereby the respiratory organs are permanently relieved, and ultimately a sound and perfect cure is effected: therefore, the asthmatical patient suffering from a tightness of the chest, a difficulty of breathing, or a bad cough, should have recourse to these well known Pills, to ensure a radical cure.
Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each; wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. ROSSEY

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, &c.,

Which we will sell wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.

COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

August 28, 1854. 26-2m

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Wilmington and Fayetteville,

And Agents for Metts' Line of Steamboats.

[D. J. RAMSEY, AT FAYETTEVILLE. J. A. RAMSEY.]

August 29, 1854. 26tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

[B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. H. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 70-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 17tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1852. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Powers's.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-6mpd

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

[J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 1tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY L. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest Cash prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854 76tf

Western Rail Road Office,

Fayetteville, July 25, 1854.

THE Board of Directors have this day called for the following Assessments on the Capital Stock of this Company, viz:

4 per cent. payable on the 1st Sept. 1854.
5 " " " " 24 Oct. 1854.
5 " " " " 1st Nov. 1854
5 " " " " 1st Dec. 1854.

Stockholders will please be prepared to pay punctually, as it will require the whole Assessments to be paid to meet the progress of the work.

By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r.

18tf] W. R. R. Co.

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854 1tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Bensley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Wiley's North Carolina Reader.

A FURTHER SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

July 31.

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Fayetteville
JNO. BANKS, Agt.
at Wilmington

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

FOR SALE.

A ONE horse Buggy with three Springs. Also, a four horse road Wagon. Terms low.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

June 28. 9-tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

State and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Ypd

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH. [19y

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth; Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has resumed his Book-Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Book-store, on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute any style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. bound to any pattern desired. Old books re-bound.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

July 31, 1854. 18tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on despatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on despatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. E. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. E. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854 17tf

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22d day of July, my son WILLIAM FRANKLIN LORD left his home without my consent, in company with a Tobacco Trader, and has not been heard from since. The Boy is about 15 years old, slimly made, fair skin, light hair, blue eyes, and thin visage, and has an affection of one or both ears. By close inspection a small yellow spot may be seen on one of his cheeks. This boy is my only child. The public will at once sympathise with the father, and he hopes render him the necessary assistance to get his boy again. Any information concerning him, addressed to his father, Peter W. Lord, at Fayetteville, will be most thankfully received.

P. S. He sometimes calls himself William Houston.

PETER W. LORD.

July 29, 1854.

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper

40 HHDS. MOLASSES
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon
200 bales Hay
20 bbls. Mess Pork
600 sacks Salt
2 casks Rice
35 bbls. Refined Sugar
40 kegs Nails
10 bbls. Glue
300 casks Lime

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the Sale. The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854 11tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feby 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, without any assessment, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired,	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do. do. cancelled and expired,	36,085 35
Do. do. now on hand,	$128,584 26
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.	
Cash premiums received,	$8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid,	$4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence. It is established upon a foundation which cannot be moved. We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Cryer, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Rey, J. E. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 8, 1854. 10-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m.—arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

PLANTS & TREES.

PERSONS desiring large quantities of FLOWERING PLANTS, ROSES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c., should send in their orders early, say by the 1st of October, by which they will receive the choice both as to size and quality. Catalogues supplied to applicants.

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

Aug. 28. 26-3w

NEW BOOKS.

OUR Honeymoon and other Comicalities from Punch; The Frontiersman: Romance of War, by Louis Rellstab; Marshall's Book of Oratory; Keys to Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics; Olney's Geography; Bernen's Prayers; &c., &c. Also, further supplies of Fashion and Famine; Sir Jasper Carew, by Lever; School Books, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Christian Ministrel, by J. B. Aikin: Harp of the South, by Woodbury; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Southern Harmony; with other kinds of Church Music in general use.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

HARD Times by Dickens; Katharine Ashton, by Miss Seawell; Alone, by Maria Harland; Vara, or the Child of Adoption; Fashion and Famine; Uncle Jerry's Letters to Young Mothers; Agatha Beaufort, or Family Pride; The Catacombs of Rome, by Bishop Kip. Now-A-Days; The Orator's Touchstone, by Hugh McQueen, Esq.; The Swamp Steed; &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber wishing to engage in a more retired occupation, and one more congenial to his feelings, offers for sale his Houses and Lot at Floral College. The Lot contains one acre of land; the buildings are adapted to the purpose of a Store, and suitable for a family to live in. The location is healthy and the water excellent. The subscriber can safely say, after having been engaged in the Mercantile business 10 years at this place, that few if any location offers such inducements to those wishing to embark in the business as this does. The country around is thickly populated. The College is in a flourishing condition, at present numbering 70 Students, and the people are distinguished for intelligence and morality.

For further information apply to the subscriber at Floral College, N. C.

JOHN McINNIS.

August 5, 1854. 21-6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Plurality of Worlds, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D.; The Bible Not of Man, by Gardiner Spring, D. D.; Crystalline, by Shelton; The Parish Side; Calavar, by Bird; Purple Tints of Paris, by B. St. John; Virginia Mordaunt, by Reynolds; The Necromancer, by the same; The Twin Brothers; The Road to Ruin; The Rural Beauties, a Sequel to the "Royal Favorite"; Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances; Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Also, further supplies of School and Law Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 24, 1854.

$100 REWARD.

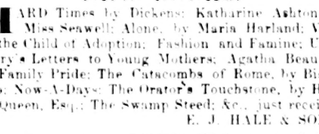
RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Who would have thought



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

NEW BOOKS.

SIR Jasper Carew, by the author of Charles O'Malley; Wearyfoot Common; The Iron Cousin, by Mary Cowden Clarke; Henck's Field Book for Engineers; &c., &c. Also, further supplies of The Ward Trial; Morse' Geography; Mattison's Astronomy; Davies' Surveying; Pictorial Histories of Greece, U. States, England, and Rome, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

TYPES of Mankind: or Ethnological Researches, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon the Natural Geographical, Philological and Biblical History, &c., by J. C. Nott and Geo. R. Gliddon. Just received by

May 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THIS, That and the Other; The Dodd Family Abroad, by Lever; Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission; The Lamplighter; The Whimsical Woman; Peruvian Antiquites, translated from the Spanish by Dr. Hawks; The Miller and his Men. School books, &c., &c., just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1854. 8-

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

LOST.

THE KEY to my IRON SAFE. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to

E. GLOVER.

Aug. 7

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Rayner & Gilmore is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James R. Gilmore will close the affairs of the late firm, and use its name in liquidation.

WARREN G. RAYNER.
JAMES R. GILMORE.

July 15, 1854.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm of J. R. Gilmore & Co. and will continue the COTTON and NAVAL STORE COMMISSION BUSINESS of the late firm of Rayner & Gilmore. They would respectfully tender their services for the sale of any Produce consigned to this market, assuring their friends that the most strict attention shall be given to the management of any business entrusted to their care.

FREDERIC KIDDER,
JAMES R. GILMORE.

New York, July 15, 1854. 20

References:

Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., "
" Lord, Warren & Co., "
" Francis, Skinner & Co., Boston.
E. P. Hall, Esq.,
President Bank of the State, Wilmington, N. C.
O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, "
Edward Kidder, Esq., "
Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., "
Jos. D. Flanner, Esq., "
John D. Flanner, Esq., New Berne, N. C.

20-2mpd

---

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 19, 1854. 89tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

SPRING 1854.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854. 74tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to

D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

4,500 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Deseret P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-*tf

FOR SALE.

200 HEAD Beef Cattle, by the subscriber.

DUNCAN CROMARTIE.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Aug. 14. 24-*3t

Glen Anna Female Seminary.

Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, Principal.
Miss EMILY BRANSON, Assistant.

THE FIFTH SESSION will commence on Wednesday the 13th day of September.

This School, which has met increasing patronage from its first opening, is situated in a healthy and pleasant part of Davidson county, six miles west of N. Hill College and twelve miles east of Lexington. Persons coming from the east leave the Fayetteville Plank Road six miles from Glen Anna, at Hunt's Store, where further directions can be obtained.

Joseph Shelton, Esq. and his lady have taken charge of the domestic department, and the Principal feels sure parents at a distance that their children will be placed in safer hands.

Terms: $15, one half in advance, for each session of 22 weeks. This pays for Tuition in the English branches, and for Board, &c., exclusive of lights. Music, with no extra charge for the instrument. French. For a Circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C.

August 10, 1854.

HARRINGTON'S

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL,

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.

Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

Wm. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens 17th inst., and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi-annually, and no student who shall be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered to the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The present school has ample accommodations and desires to take a few Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, $15 and $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Latin and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 57tf

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house, a large and convenient Warehouse, a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good Turpentine Still—20 Bbl. contract—recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense less than hauling expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of work sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, Harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new with iron axles, and set on elliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call. If the Goods are not disposed of before the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.

Aug. 7, 1854. 22-*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1854.

Isham McDaniel vs. Gadie W. Braswell.

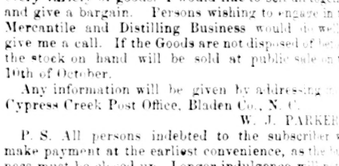
Attachment,—Duncan B. McCormac summoned as Garnishee.

WHEREAS, at this Term of the Court, judgment by default, ni si, is rendered against Gadie W. Braswell for the amount of the Plaintiff's debt; and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Gadie W. Braswell, to appear at the next Term of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or replevy, otherwise judgment final by default will be taken against, and the moneys in the hands of the said Duncan B. McCormac be condemned to the Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 5th Monday in May, A. D., 1854, and the 78th year of American Independence.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

22-*6w



R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the stomach it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was afflicted nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without even a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in a few days. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from a pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours